Introduced by Senator Battin

February 24, 2006

An act to amend Section 3030 of the Family Code, and to add Section 294.5 to the Penal Code, relating to child custody and visitation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1820, as amended, Battin. Custody and visitation: sex offenders.

(1) Existing law prohibits a court from granting custody of, or unsupervised visitation with, a child to a registered sex offender if the victim was a minor, unless the court finds that there is no significant risk to the child and states its reasons in writing or on the record.

This bill would make technical changes to that provision provide that other credible evidence of sexual abuse by a registered sex offender, as specified, would constitute evidence that a child is at significant risk, and would require the court to consider that evidence for purposes of granting or denying custody or visitation with that registered sex offender.

(2) Existing law requires persons convicted of specified sex offenses to register with local law enforcement, so long as they reside in California.

This bill would require the court in which a person has been convicted of a sex offense against a minor to inform that person that his or her conviction may result in the loss of custody of, or visitation with, his or her child or children, if any.

(3) This bill would provide that its provisions apply prospectively only.

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Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 3030 of the Family Code is amended to 2 read:

- 3030. (a) (1) No person shall be granted physical or legal custody of, or unsupervised visitation with, a child if the person is required to be registered as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code if the victim was a minor, or if the person has been convicted under Section 273a, 273d, or 647.6 of the Penal Code, unless the court finds that there is no significant risk to the child and states its reasons in writing or on the record.
- (2) No person shall be granted physical or legal custody of, or unsupervised visitation with, a child if anyone residing in the person's household is required, as a result of a felony conviction in which the victim was a minor, to register as a sex offender under Section 290 of the Penal Code, unless the court finds there is no significant risk to the child and states its reasons in writing or on the record.
- (3) (A) The fact that a child is permitted unsupervised contact with a person who is required, as a result of a felony conviction in which the victim was a minor, to be registered as a sex offender under Section 290 of the Penal Code, shall be prima facie evidence that the child is at significant risk. When making a determination regarding significant risk to the child, the prima facie evidence shall constitute a presumption affecting the burden of producing evidence. However, this presumption shall not apply if there are factors mitigating against its application, including whether the party seeking custody or visitation is also required, as the result of a felony conviction in which the victim was a minor, to register as a sex offender under Section 290 of the Penal Code.
- (B) Other credible evidence of sexual abuse, as defined in Section 11165.1 of the Penal Code, by a person described in this section, shall also constitute evidence that the child is at significant risk, if supported by an agency report, a medical examination, or testimony from the victim or a neutral expert,

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and shall be considered by the court in determining custody or visitation pursuant to this section.

- (b) No person shall be granted custody of, or visitation with, a child if the person has been convicted under Section 261 of the Penal Code and the child was conceived as a result of that violation.
- (c) No person shall be granted custody of, or unsupervised visitation with, a child if the person has been convicted of murder in the first degree, as defined in Section 189 of the Penal Code, and the victim of the murder was the other parent of the child who is the subject of the order, unless the court finds that there is no risk to the child's health, safety, and welfare, and states the reasons for its finding in writing or on the record. In making its finding, the court may consider, among other things, the following:
- (1) The wishes of the child, if the child is of sufficient age and capacity to reason so as to form an intelligent preference.
- (2) Credible evidence that the convicted parent was a victim of abuse, as defined in Section 6203, committed by the deceased parent. That evidence may include, but is not limited to, written reports by law enforcement agencies, child protective services or other social welfare agencies, courts, medical facilities, or other public agencies or private nonprofit organizations providing services to victims of domestic abuse.
- (3) Testimony of an expert witness, qualified under Section 1107 of the Evidence Code, that the convicted parent experiences intimate partner battering.

Unless and until a custody or visitation order is issued pursuant to this subdivision, no person shall permit or cause the child to visit or remain in the custody of the convicted parent without the consent of the child's custodian or legal guardian.

- (d) The court may order child support that is to be paid by a person subject to subdivision (a), (b), or (c) to be paid through the local child support agency, as authorized by Section 4573 of the Family Code and Division 17 (commencing with Section 17000) of this code.
- (e) The court shall not disclose, or cause to be disclosed, the custodial parent's place of residence, place of employment, or the child's school, unless the court finds that the disclosure would be in the best interest of the child.

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SEC. 2. Section 294.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:
294.5. Any person who is required to be registered as a sex
offender under Section 290 where the victim was a minor, or
convicted under Section 273a, 273d, or 647.6, shall be informed
in open court by the court in which the person has been
convicted that his or her conviction may result in the loss of
custody of, or unsupervised visitation or visitation rights with, his
or her child or children, if any, as described in Section 3030 of
the Family Code.

10 SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall apply prospectively 11 only.